
UNIVERSAL HARD DISK CARTRIDGE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of The Invention:

The present invention relates to an universal hard disk cartridge, and
5 particularly the present invention to provide easily changeable hard drive from the
universal hard disk cartridge, and not necessary to open the external hard drive
housing.

2. Description of Related Art:

10 Data storage devices primary fall into two categories: the removable
storage and hard disk storage. These two types of data storage devices offer
different advantages depending on the type of applications.

15 In the removable storage, the storage media can be replaced as more
storage space is needed. Cost of the media is relatively inexpensive. But the data
transfer rate for removable storage devices in general are much slower than hard
disk storage. Thus the removable storage is great for data archiving. To access the
data stored on a removable storage media, the computer must have a compatible
drive that can read the data from the media. Example, a CDRW drive or CD-ROM
drive is needed to access the data on a CDRW media, a DVD drive is needed to access data on a
20 DVD media, a 240MB-ZIP drive is needed to access data on a 240MB ZIP media. As a result, in order for a computer to access data on a variety of
removable media, it must be equipped with various types of drives.

25 In the case of hard disk storage, the media and the drive are integrated
together. With this design, the data transfer rate for hard drive is much faster than
the removable storage. Thus hard disk is great for storing program files, for storing
data that are accessed all the time and for streaming video application. Since the
hard drive and the storage media are all integrated in one unit, the computer can

access the data stored in a hard drive by connecting up the hard disk controller cable and the power cable from inside a computer to the hard drive. But this way of connecting a hard drive to a computer usually requires opening up the computer and technical skill.

5 External hard drive solves the problem of connecting a drive to a computer without opening up the computers. The external hard drives attach to a computer via one of the common I/O ports on a computer: USB, Firewire or PCMCIA. Since all the external hard drives are constructed with an enclosure to house the hard drive and the interface electronics. The additional cost of the housing and interface electronics make the external hard drive much more expensive than an internal IDE drive. So when an external hard drive capacity is used up, the user will have to purchase another external hard drive in order to have more data storage capacity. In addition, the external hard drive with this traditional design also limits its use to a single interface. If you have an external USB hard drive, a computer that has no 10 USB port will not be able to use the hard drive.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention in this patent, called "Universal Hard Disk Cartridge", also refer to as UHDC in this patent, significantly improves the cost and flexibility of the external hard drive. The UHDC design also reduce the overall size to almost the 20 size of the hard drive itself. With this invention, users can conveniently add and remove hard drive from the UHDC as if the hard drive is a removable storage media. When the hard drive capacity is filled up, it can be easily removed from the UHDC and replaced with a new hard drive of any capacity, similar to ejecting or removing the floppy media of a floppy drive. The Universal Hard Disk Cartridge is 25 designed with a standard MC-36 connector so that it can be connected to any I/O ports of any computing devices via an interface cable with the appropriate interface electronics.

The primary object of the present invention is to provide a cartridge, namely Universal Hard Disk Cartridge (UHDC), which enable to improve in large-scaled of cost reduction and assembly flexibility of external hard disk; also minimize the dimension of external hard disk size to the size of hard disk per se. According to 5 the present invention, the users can easily add or remove the hard disk from UHDC as they have done in CDRW, floppy and other removable storage devices. When the space of hard disk is fully occupied, it can be easily removed from the UHDC and replace with a new one. Furthermore, said UHDC has a MC-36 connector which can connect to any I/O port of PC through proper interface device.

10 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The present invention can be more fully understood by referring to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is the prospective view of the preferred embodiment of the present invention;

15 Fig. 2 is the prospective view of insert the hard disk to the UHDC;

Fig. 3 is the prospective view of insert and eject of the hard disk; and

Fig. 4 is the prospective view of the UHDC connects to the computer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to Fig. 1 The Universal Hard Disk Cartridge (UHDC) 30 has two 20 components - the hard disk connecting board 10 and the universal hard disk cartridge housing 20.

Referring to Fig. 1 again, the hard disk connecting board 10 consists of a female IDE connector 11, a MC-36 female connector 12, a power input jack 13 for providing power to the hard drive and a printed circuit board (PCB) 14. The PCB 14 25 is designed to have the same width (W1) as the width (W3) of the 2.5" hard drive 40 (see Fig. 2). The connector 11 is posited on the PCB 14 such that when the hard

drive 40 is installed onto the PCB 14, the edges of the hard drive 40 will line with the edges of the PCB 14 (see Fig. 2).

The universal hard disk cartridge (UHDC) housing 20 has an inside width (W2) the same as the width (W1) of the PCB 14 and the inside height the same as 5 the thickness of the 2.5" hard drive 40 plus the thickness of the PCB (P). The length of the UDHC housing 20 can be from 50% to 100% the length (L) of the PCB 14. The universal hard disk cartridge 30 is then formed by slipping the entire PCB 14 all 10 the way inside the housing 20 till the connector 12 comes out the back of the UHDC housing 20, as illustrated in Fig. 1. The PCB 14 is then secured flat to the bottom of the UHDC housing 20 with strong adhesive or some mechanical fasteners (not 15 shown in the drawing for simplicity).

To install the hard drive 40 into the cartridge 30, the hard drive 40 is slid inside the cartridge 30 with the connector 42 end of the hard drive 40 heading in, as 20 illustrated in Fig. 2. The side walls of the cartridge housing 30 serves as the alignment guide so that the male connector 42 of the hard drive always line up to the female IDE connector 11 on the PCB 14 as the hard drive slides into the cartridge and connect up to the female IDE connector 11 inside the cartridge 30. The hard drive 40 is then push snugly all the way inside the cartridge 30 till the end 25 of the hard drive 40 is fully line up with the outside edge of the PCB 14, indicating the hard drive 40 is now securely connected up mechanically and electrically with the hard disk connector board 10. Now the hard drive 40 will be held in place inside the UHDC by the frictional force between the male IDE connector 42 and the female IDE connector 11. The hard drive 40 can be removed from the UHDC by pushing on the ejecting button 21. Similar to other removable media, a label 41 can also be applied to the top surface of the hard drive to quickly identify the content of the hard 25 drive 40.

Fig. 3 front view shows how the hard drive sits inside the UHDC and the detail of the eject button. Many other mechanical eject designs can also be used to dislodge the hard drive from inside the UHDC. In Fig. 3, rear view also shows how

the connector 12, power input connector 13 and the eject button 21 come out the back end of the UHDC.

The UHDC with the hard drive 40 installed can now be attached to interface cable 50 via the MC-36 connector 12 as shown in Fig. 4. The interface cable 50 can either be an USB, PCMCIA, Firewire or IDE cable interface cable to match the IO port on the computer, which is not shown here for simplicity.

Below is a comparison for external data storage devices constructed with Traditional Data Storage Enclosures verses the storage device constructed with Universal Storage Cartridge design:

| Universal Hard Disk Cartridge | Traditional External Hard Drive |
|---|--|
| The housing is one piece design which substantially reduce the tooling cost | The housing consists of two pieces which result in more expensive tooling. |
| Hard drive can be installed and removed on the fly from the cartridge. As the hard drive space is filled up, it can be easily replaced with another fresh hard drive. | Installation and removal of the hard drive usually requires special tools to disassembling and reassembling the housing, making it impractical to replace the hard drive inside the enclosure. |
| Less material cost as the cartridge enclosure typically half of that of the traditional external storage enclosure | Higher material cost as more material is needed for the enclosure |
| Low manufacturing cost as the storage device is added to the cartridge with simple insertion, similar to loading a floppy media into a floppy drive. | Higher manufacturing cost as assembly is required to install the storage device inside the enclosure. |
| Smaller in size | Larger in size |
| Can add visible label on the storage device for easy identification of the content stored in the drive | Cannot add visible label to the hard drive as it is completely enclosed. |
| Hard drive can be easily ejected out of the cartridge housing with an eject button design. | Removal of hard drive from the enclosure requires disassembly in the enclosures. |

Although the invention in this patent described a design specifically for a 2.5" hard drive, the concept can easily be applied to a 3.5" hard drive and other ATAPI storage devices.

While the invention has been described with reference to preferred embodiment thereof, it is to be understood that modifications or variations may be easily made without departing from the spirit of this invention, which is defined by the appended claims.